

# SPORTS

## Favourites going strong

The last two events in the programme of the USSR winter championships at the Rykatskoye Olympic cycling track, in Moscow, brought victory to noted racing cyclists. Tula world champion Sergei Kopylov, from Tula, won the sprint and Olympic champion Alexander Kravtsov, from Leningrad, won the 50 km time trial.

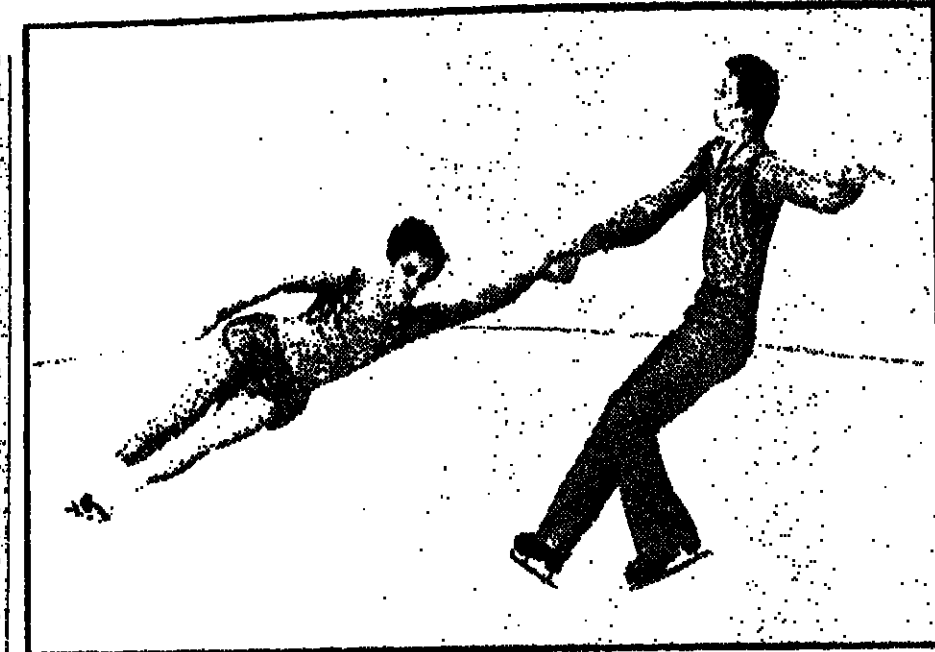
The results of the championship would seem to indicate that the chief candidates for the national squad in this Olympic season will be experienced cyclists who are now in their prime—1980 Olympic champions and winners of the last two world championships, among them Viktor Manakov, Valery Moiseyev, Krasov, Kopylov, and Konstantin Kharlamov. World junior champion Nikolai Kozlov, from Moscow, is the discovery of the championship, as he placed third in the sprint in his first ever adult tournament.

As for the future, Soviet cyclists intend to compete in the European Cup in the individual (March—early June) and team



The finish race in progress at the USSR winter championships. Photo by Anatoly Otkhrimovich

(Moscow—June 9-10), pursuit races in the bunch race (June 10—May 26-27) and in the sprint and 1 km heat standing start races (Zurich—late June). The next feature on their calendar will be the finals of the 8th summer Spartakiade of Soviet Nations at the Krylatskoye track (July 25-31). This Spartakiade could be called a "small world championship" as the best racers from nine countries have been invited, including such leaders in cycling as the GDR's Czechoslovakia, France, Italy and the FRG. The season will end up with the world championship in Zurich on August 23-29.



European silver medalists Yelena Valova and Oleg Vasiliev. Photo by Valery Kiselyov

## Expected results and surprises in figure skating

The first event in the programme of the European figure skating championship, being held at the West German city of Dortmund, produced the first championship sensation. Champion debutants Yelena Valova and Oleg Vasiliev, a pair from Leningrad, won silver medals, their first in date in such tournament of this class. Their free programme won wild applause from the crowd. Interestingly enough, they were included in the Soviet team at the last minute, replacing 1982 world and European silver medalists Marina Petlova and Stanislav Leonovich, who had to withdraw due to an injury. Prior to the championship the youthful pair placed third in the "Moscow News" Prize International Tournament.

The GDR pair of Sabina Bassa and Tassilo Thierbach won their second title running, and

their compatriots Birgit Lorenz and Knut Schubert placed third.

A fall relegated Muscovites Veronika Pershina and Mariel Akbarov to fourth position, with world junior champions Marina Avastishaya and Yuri Kravtsov placing fifth.

Norbert Schramm, of West Germany, also won his second successive title in the men's event, ahead of "Moscow News" Prize bronze medalist Josef Sabovik, of Czechoslovakia, while the winner of the latter Muscovite Alexander Fadeyev was placed third. In the free programme Fadeyev performed, for the first time in the championship's history, a series of two triple-turn jumps and moved up from seventh position after the short programme to third overall.

The battle for the medals in the women's event, and the dances is still going strong.

## LAST YEAR'S CHAMPION

Only this January, Ventsislav Inkiyev emerged as Bulgaria's 1982 chess champion.

The men's championship was held last December, but no one had emerged in the final tournament, with Inkiyev and Ventsislav Lukov coming out on top. In an extra match for first place, three out of the four games earlier scheduled were played, and Inkiyev showed up his win at 2.5 to 0.5.

He is now the country's 300-nucle chess champion, as well as their youngest International Grandmaster (born May 18 1956).

He attended the world Olympic twice, having totalled 13 points out of a possible 14 at last year's tournament in Lucerne, Switzerland.

## SOVIET DRIVERS ASTRIDE ITALIAN MOTORCYCLES

Under the agreement between the Italian Cagiva Motor Club S.P.A. and the USSR Motor Cycling Federation, Soviet racers Yuri Klimovskov and Andrey Fedovsky will be driving the company's 500 cc ccu motorcycles this year's world cross country championship.

This is the first time our 500 ccu motorcycles will be in international action, told the company's President Castiglione. He is not for nothing that he will be driven by Soviet racers who are great masters.

Our biggest opposition will doubtlessly come from the Japanese Honda and Yamaha, who have many wins to their credit, he emphasized.



B. Lubmann and B. Muiet, the GDR (photo), won the double bob European title at Sarajevo, capital of the 1982 Winter Olympics. Telephoto Tass/TAS

Telephoto Tass/TAS

## Golden Spiked Shoe' winners

## 'Golden Spiked Shoe' winners

400 m world and European winner Marita Koch, of the GDR, and 400 m hurdles world and European record holder Ingrid Schmidt, of West Germany, have been voted the European runners of the year in the "Golden Spiked Shoe" survey, which drew 265 coaches, sports writers and personalities from 24 countries.

Svetlana Ulmasova, Olga Miteneva and Olga Dvina, of the USSR, made the top ten.

## Basketball cups on

Moscow Region Spartak beat Budapest Ungvar, 72-66, in an away game in the Hungarian capital to make the semifinals of the women's Ronchetti Cup. The winners' top scorer, Olga Sykharnova, totted up 18 points. In the Korac Cup semifinals, Moscow Dynamo will face French Limoges, who edged Italy's Banco Roma, 74-73. In the European Winners Cup, Italy's Olimpia beat Ford, also of Italy, 71-66.

## Record improved

Heike Dauts, of the GDR, 18, long-jumped 688 cm, a new indoor world record, improving by

## Win for Lithuanian biathlonsist

Algis Salna, 23, from Kaunas, won the 20 km national biathlon title at Sakuriant (Georgian village), clocking 1 hr 09 min 36 sec (two penalty minutes).

National team coaches will choose the competitors for the world championship at Antersolva, Italy, due on February 22-27, on the strength of their performance in the national championship.

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## INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE IN VIENNA

Vienna. Ways to remove the threat of war in Europe is the theme of an international conference which is being held in the Austrian capital. 250 delegates from 26 European countries, including the Soviet Union, and from the United States and Canada are in attendance.

The conference is held at the initiative of a group of prominent political and public leaders from CSCE countries.

Its aims are to effect a broad exchange of views between representatives of political parties of all hues and organizations working for détente and disarmament; and to achieve frank and constructive discussion on the present grave situation in the world, on the dangers arising from the arms race, and on ways to remove the threat of a nuclear disaster in Europe and in the world.



The bloody Salvadoran regime, backed by Washington and helped by American advisers, is taking urgent measures to put an end to the guerrillas' offensive. Photo UPI-TASS

## FORUM OF FINNISH PUBLIC

Helsinki. A complete ban on nuclear weapons and the renunciation of the deployment of American medium-range nuclear weapons have been demanded by a forum of Finnish public organizations, the Public Parliament for Disarmament. Delegates to the forum who come from more than 180 public organizations, analysed a large number of peace initiatives put forward by the Finnish public, the most important of which are to be handed over to the Finnish President.

ident, Parliament and government, and also to the leaders of political organizations. The forum appealed to the Finnish public and officials to step up their actions to establish a nuclear-free zone in the north of Europe and to turn Europe into a nuclear-free continent. In view of this, the delegates put forward a proposal that a conference of European peace champions' organizations be held in Finland to work out common aims and to coordinate action in the European peace movement.

## CUELLAR CALLS FOR SPEEDY NAMIBIAN SETTLEMENT

Harare. The international community's serious concern with the endless procrastination in the solution of the Namibian problem has been expressed by the UN Secretary General J. Pérez de Cuellar, now on a visit to Zimbabwe. Addressing a press conference at the end of his talks with the Zimbabwean Prime Minister Robert Mugabe, he sharply criticized South Africa's aggressive policies against the frontline states.

The delay in a Namibian settlement, the UN Secretary General said, is fraught with the danger that the south of Africa will turn into a hotbed of endless conflict and tension. It is this problem and the incessant subversive activities mounted by Pretoria that is causing most concern in the region.

J. Pérez de Cuellar called on the international community to take resolute steps to secure Namibia's speedy independence.

On the American and South African attempt to link Namibia's independence with a withdrawal of Cuban troops from Angola, he noted that this sort of linkage cannot serve as a precondition for the Namibian solution. The Cuban presence in the People's Republic of Angola is a matter for Cuban and Angolan bilateral relations. On our part, we must set on the basis of the Security Council's Resolution 435, he said.

## BIG PINE MANOEUVRES

Managua. The United States and Honduras have completed their military manoeuvres, code-named the Big Pine, a few kilometres from the Nicaraguan border. The American and Honduran generals view the manoeuvres as having been successful and say that they attained their targets. During the six-day exercises, the American paratroopers "routed" an army of "Reds" and "liberated" a battalion of Honduran soldiers "besieged" in the fort of Mocoron.

The Big Pine—the largest set of exercises ever held in Central America—as conceived by the Reagan administration had far-reaching aims. They were used by the United States to bolster up the Honduran military and to inspire the Honduran-based Somoza counter-revolutionaries to continue their crimes against the Nicaraguan people. This was declared in an interview to the "Prensa Libre" magazine by Tomás Borge, member of the National Leadership.

of the Sandinista National Liberation Front, Nicaraguan Minister of the Interior. The military equipment and weapons which the United States brought along for the exercises will be handed over to the Honduran army. In this way, the Pentagon aims at bolstering up the Honduran army and at preparing it for war outside Honduras.

## DECLARATION BY SOVIET LAWYERS

Soviet international lawyers have called on their colleagues in all countries to actively join in the growing anti-war movement of the peoples and to take a firm stand against power politics, the arms race, and anti-communism and for the strict observance of international law. Thus reads a statement issued by the Soviet Association on International Law adopted at its annual meeting. The Soviet Union and other

TOWN BEING BUILT FOR CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE WORKERS AT THE NEW HYDROPOWER STATION ON THE VAKHSR, THE BIGGEST RIVER IN TAJIKISTAN Rogun is being built on a picturesque mountain terrace. Four, six and 12-storey earthquake-resistant houses will be built out here to a compact design.

● A TRANSPORT REFRIGERATOR VESSEL, "THE BEREK MECHIV", BUILT IN THE GDR IS A RECENT ADDITION TO THE FAR EASTERN FISHING FLEET. The ship had to sail through three oceans before arriving at its port of registration. It is now being prepared for its voyage to the Sea of Bering.

## Aeroflot anniversary

Aeroflot, the Soviet civil airways, the largest airline company in the world, is 60. During this time regular air routes have been set up between 3,600 cities and towns of the Soviet Union while total air route length exceeds one million kilometres. Regular flights have been established to 116 cities in more than ninety foreign countries.

Each year Aeroflot airplanes and helicopters carry over 160 million passengers and about 2.5 million tonnes of cargo and mail. Aeroflot's cooperation with the socialist states is developing successfully.

Strong links have also been built up with the Asian, African and Latin American countries. On the African continent alone Aeroflot planes land on the airfields of nearly 40 countries.

Aeroflot also cooperates on a mutually advantageous basis with the air companies of capitalist countries—Air France, Lufthansa, SAS, British Airways, JAL.

New air routes to South America and Malta will be opened soon.



## Figure-skating spectacular over

The "stars only" exhibition performance crowned the European figure skating championship at the Dortmund Westfalenhalle Palace of Sport, with Soviet skaters getting invitations to appear in all the events. The USSR got the biggest tally of medals—one gold, three silvers and a bronze.

"Moscow News" Prize tournament dancing winners Muscovites Natalya Bestomiyanova and Andrei Bukin were unrivalled at the championship. They confidently took the lead in the obligatory dances, and never looked back, recovering the European title for the USSR. Their teammates Olga Volozhinskaya and Alexander Svinin, who ran up 10th, displayed a considerably improved performance.

Muscovite Yelena Vodorenko won the first women's European silver for the USSR. The other Soviet favourites with the crowd were Alexander Fadeyev, Vladimir Kotin, and the Yelena Valova and Oleg Vasiliev pair, and the Marina Klimova-Sergei Ponomarev dancing duo.

The world championship will take place in Helsinki on March 8-14. European skating champions Natalya Bestomiyanova and Andrei Bukin, of the USSR. Photo AP-TASS

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"MN Information" comes out on Tuesdays and Saturdays and offers to brief the latest information on events in the USSR and in the world, reported by TASS and foreign news agencies. Nothing short of the material carried in the editions of both "Moscow News" and "MN Information" gives you a full idea of life in the Soviet Union for the week.

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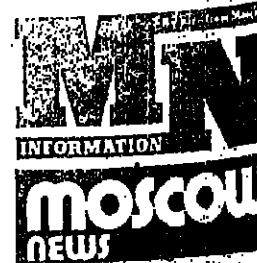
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## ARAB MOVEMENTS DISCUSS LEBANON

Tripoli. A meeting of Arab movements and public organizations has ended its sessions here after discussing the situation in the Arab world following the Israeli aggression in Lebanon. The meeting which was originally planned as a conference of the Pan Arab National Congress, was attended by nearly 350 delegates representing more than 150 political and public organizations in the region. In the final communiqué, the delegates spoke in favour of holding a meeting of representatives of the Arab national liberation movements to discuss the present situation in the Middle East and to look for ways of

working out a platform of joint action against intrigues by imperialism and Zionism and reaction. The delegates decided to set up a national fund to give financial support to the national liberation movements in the region and to launch a large-scale campaign against the plans to install American bases for the Rapid Deployment Force on Arab soil. It was decided to appeal to the Pan Arab Front for Speed, Justice and Compensation that it step up efforts to oppose intrigues by the opponents of the Arab nation and to help Syria in its confrontation against Israel.

## GEORGE SHULTZ ENDS PEKING TALKS

Peking. The US State Secretary George Shultz has ended his meetings here with Deng Xiaoping, Zhao Ziyang, Foreign Minister Wu Qixian and Defence Minister Zhang Aiping. The Xinhua news agency reports that the negotiators discussed the state of Sino-American relations, Taiwan, a number of international issues of mutual interest, as well as Sino-Soviet and American-Soviet relations.

Premier of the State Council Zhao Ziyang was given President Reagan's invitation to vi-

sit the United States and accepted it. The time for the visit will be agreed later.

During the discussion of trade and economic matters, the Chinese side stressed that the measures unilaterally taken by the American government to restrict the export of Chinese textiles to the United States will have a negative effect on the development of trade between the two nations.

George Shultz also met former prime minister Shiannan now in Peking.

## Bruno Kreisky gives press conference

Washington. At the White House, President Reagan has had talks with the Austrian Federal Chancellor Bruno Kreisky. Addressing journalists after the meeting, Kreisky stressed that trade with the Soviet Union was strictly a matter for Austria to decide on.

He noted that in all the coun-

tries of Western Europe increasingly insistent demands are being made for the need to conduct "very serious talks" on arms control. In order to prevent the resumption of the European conflict, he stressed that never before has there been such a powerful anti-war movement in Western Europe.



This necklace will suit you fine, Mr. M! Drawing by Yuri Ivanov

Judging from statements issued by American officials, the talks focused on economic problems. The Austrian leader pointed out that the profound economic crisis being experienced by the United States has had a vast adverse effect on the world economy, including that of his country. The two

statesmen failed to reach a common point of view on this issue. As was to be expected, President Reagan, as part of her ten-day tour of a number of Central and Latin American countries. Apart from Panama she will visit Costa Rica, Honduras, El Salvador and Venezuela. Announcing the tour, the Deputy Press Secretary at the White House L. Spokes noted that it represented a follow-up on President Reagan's December visit to the region.

RESPONSE  
AMERICAN  
'CONCERN' AND  
WHAT'S BEHIND IT

The incessant threats and military provocations being carried out by Israel at Syria's expense have compelled Damascus to take steps to build up its anti-aircraft defences. It would seem that this is a completely justifiable step taken by a sovereign state seeking to protect its security from the encroachments of an aggressor in keeping with the UN Charter. However, the Syrian action has caused irritation in Washington. Why? Is it possible that the United States hopes for a repetition of what happened to the Jordanian army in 1967 when the Jordanian soldiers rebuffed attacks by Israeli troops were killed from the air with absolute impunity only because the West had actually deprived Jordan of modern anti-aircraft weapons?

Could it be that the United States wants a repetition of the Lebanese tragedy when the Israeli Air Force dominating in the air bombed and strafed the densely populated parts of Lebanese cities and towns killing thousands of defenceless civilians?

Having expressed "concern" over the steps taken by Syria to reinforce its defences, an official spokesman for the US State Department Robert John Hughes has alleged that such measures will not lead to peace in the region. However, the ostentatious concern expressed by the American foreign affairs department has nothing in common with the search for ways towards a lasting and just peace in the Middle East. What the Americans are worried about in effect is the security of the Israeli aggressor. The United States does not want its strategic ally to suffer a debacle on the scale of the 1973 rout when tens of Israeli aircraft were brought down over Syria. It is much less troublesome for them to deal with a defenceless enemy who is unable to rebuff an aggressor. It is for reasons of this kind that the American administration is trying to cast a slur on Syria's legitimate right to self-defence.

BARRIE  
BROUGHT TO FRANCE

Paris. The next war criminal Klaus Barbie, who found refuge in Bolivia following World War II, has been brought to France, which for the past eleven years has been seeking his extradition. This was finally achieved after the Bolivian authorities decided to expel him on charges of obtaining false Belgian citizenship under the name of Klaus Altmann.

Klaus Barbie, who was a former Gestapo chief in the French city of Lyons when France was occupied by Germany, became notorious for cruelty and for his personal participation in the massacres of members of the French Resistance. One of his victims was Jean Moulin, Chairman of the National Resistance Council. Barbie is responsible for the deaths of four thousand people.

In the fifteenth, a military tribunal in Lyons twice sentenced Barbie to death in his absence. Under assumed names he escaped to Bolivia and in a hidden location of other Latin American countries with dictatorial regimes. The governments of these countries willingly used his "expertise" to suppress the national opposition by means of terror.

ISRAELI  
GOVERNMENT  
PLANS

Cairo. The Israeli government has come up with a new plan for the annexation of Arab land seized by force.

According to the Qatar News Agency, reports leaked to the Israeli press, the plan provides for settling the Palestinian population living on the West Bank of the Jordan and in the Gaza Strip in special reservations. According to the Zionist, the "Palestine ghettos" are to be located in areas least suited to normal life. The rest of the territory is to be colonized on a large scale, a task that Tel Aviv has already sunk its teeth into.

FACTS  
and EVENTS

US Ambassador and Permanent Representative to the United Nations Jeane Kirkpatrick has arrived in Panama as part of her ten-day tour of a number of Central and Latin American countries. Apart from Panama she will visit Costa Rica, Honduras, El Salvador and Venezuela. Announcing the tour, the Deputy Press Secretary at the White House L. Spokes noted that it represented a follow-up on President Reagan's December visit to the region.

STATEMENT  
BY SENATOR  
CRANSTON

Washington. US Senator A. Cranston has formally declared his intention of running for president as the Democratic Party candidate.

At 68, Senator Cranston from California, is the Democratic minority deputy leader in the Senate. He is an active critic of the current administration's policy on runaway military spending and on preparations for nuclear war. He co-authored a draft resolution placed before Congress on a mutual freeze on American and Soviet nuclear arms.

Cranston is the first politician to have formally announced his intention to run for president in 1984.

## PEOPLE

The New Zealand expert in lifting sunken vessels, Kelly Thurston, has concluded a contract with his government, according to which he undertakes to lift the British sailing vessel the "General Grant" from the depths of the ocean. The "General Grant" sank in 1886 with a cargo of gold on board estimated at 185 million dollars at present prices.

A 25-year-old inhabitant of Naples, Aurora Fontanella, has become the mother of quintuplets — three boys and two girls.

RACISM AND INFANT  
MORTALITY

London. Nearly one hundred people die from hunger in South Africa every day among the black and coloured members of the population and newcomers from Asia. These statistics were given in a report by Professor A. Moosa, Dean of the Faculty of Pediatrics at the University of Natal who has studied data from different medical establishments on infant mortality.

Constant malnutrition, which has become a usual phenomenon



Argentina was recently swept by demonstrations and meetings protesting over the 150th anniversary of the British seizure of the Falkland (Malvinas) Islands and demanding that Britain resume talks to reach a fair and ultimate settlement of the issue of Argentina's sovereignty over the islands.

In the photo: the poster being carried by these demonstrators reads: "Where are our brothers and arms?" Photo from "Cumbin-16"

## Science and Technology

## HAIR

## AND HEART ATTACKS

Can signs of an impending heart attack be detected by the condition of one's hair? Yes, say Hungarian doctors at the Medical Institute in Debrecen and at the cardiological clinic in Balatonfured. They have come to the conclusion that the hair of someone who is under threat of a heart attack contains ten times less calcium than the hair of a healthy person.

WAS IT 'INSTANT  
EVOLUTION'?

Recently, scientists discovered a kangaroo of a unique type on one of the Hawaiian Islands. These species of kangaroos which only came into existence 60 years ago are descendants of a pair of Australian wallabies who escaped from the Hawaii Zoo in 1916. Today, the wallaby colony has several hundred animals. However, the resettled

animals have one peculiar trait. For some reason, the Hawaiian wallabies are smaller and lighter in colour than their Australian ancestors. There are two possible explanations. The first is the "influence" of the "founding father" of the colony, as the island's entire wallaby population descended from only one pair. The other explanation is unusually rapid evolution. Wallabies which are smaller and lighter in colour are more in keeping with the Hawaiian landscape, and therefore, they have had more chances of survival.

## ARTIFICIAL ARM



Experts from Hanover University have invented a unique pneumatic artificial limb. Two "orientation" microdrives are accommodated in the shoulder joint and elbow, making the artificial limb as supple and allowing it to perform all the usual functions of a normal human arm, even to the extent of tending up under weight. A patient has already been equipped with one such limb which is now coping successfully with life itself.

COMPUTER TAKES  
OVER FROM  
STAGEHANDS

Electronics is boldly invading the area of the arts. On orders from the management of the Bavarian Opera House, in Munich the Siemens company has installed a computer in the building which not only helps cashiers sell tickets, but also lights up the stage and turns on the mechanism and instrument projection. The computer is also in charge of various artificial "wind" sound of rain, artificial "thunder" and "lightning" effects. The equipment needed for each production and it thus helps cut down on the number of stagehands required.

## FROM THE SOVIET PRESS

## AN AGGRESSOR'S LOGIC

Analysing the strained situation on the Syrian-Lebanese frontier, the Israeli aggressor, Pavel Demchenko writes in PRAVDA that the immediate pretext for this was the Syrian measure to bolster the country's anti-aircraft defence. Just think: Syria is taking care to protect its towns and cities, which were the target of many an Israeli raid from new such attacks. Surely this is the legitimate right of a sovereign nation! It has no mention of attacking anyone—so what is the danger in such measures for others?

But it is precisely on this issue that a terrible din has been raised. Such is the logic of the aggressor — to turn matters on their head. It is an open secret, however, that the ruling circles of Israel, Begin, Sharon and their like are conducting a criminal anti-Arab policy aimed at keeping neighbouring states in fear of their military machine, Demchenko points out.

BEHIND THE SCENES OF AN  
UNDECLARED WAR

Analysing the situation created around Afghanistan, in SOVIETSKAYA ROSSIYA, A. Biryukov writes, among other things, that the irreversible processes of the strengthening of popular power at work there are giving serious concern to the organizers and instigators of the undeclared war against Afghanistan and their accomplices. Hardly a month passes without some prominent Western statesman visiting the Afghan counter-revolutionary headquarters in Peshawar to urge continued effort in the "resistance fight" in Afghanistan and to promise new millions of dollars, pounds sterling and other currencies towards this "sacred cause".

A. Biryukov points out that all these activities aim at establishing a more rigid control over the crisis-ridden Afghan counter-revolutionary emigre groups in order to widen the scale of aggression against Afghanistan. It is to achieve this goal, that American and other Western emissaries visit the counter-revolutionary camps and that public claims of support are made for the counter-revolution's "sacred cause". While resort is also had to such behind-the-scenes methods as pressure, in the form of bribery, blackmail and threats to leave them without assistance, etc., which is brought to bear on the Afghan emigre leaders, Biryukov emphasises.

## WHAT THEY SOW TODAY...

Oleg Valentinov writes in the NEW TIMES weekly about the wallike policies of Washington. Among other things he notes that President Reagan has brought expenditure on nuclear armaments to a level which twice exceeds the corresponding figures of four years ago. The Department of Defense has already asked that 30 thousand million dollars be allotted for the strategic nuclear forces in the 1984 fiscal year (in 1979—the relevant figure was 12.1 thousand million dollars). Does this policy answer the interests of the American people?

When the mass media extol power politics, they commit a crime against the present and future generations of Americans, preparing them for a solution of the main international problems through "cold" and even "hot" war.

But how can the leaders of the United States of America ignore the fact that missile weapons actually deprive the United States of America of all the advantages of its remoteness from other continents. It is this very remoteness that has enabled America in the course of both world wars to avoid the death of its civil population, for the theatre of war situated at a comfortable distance from its territory, Valentinov reminds us.

## AN OPEN SECRET

Commenting on the economic changes which have occurred in Afghanistan in recent years, V. Vinogradov stressed in KRASNAYA ZVEZDA that progress rates in the economic resurgence of Afghanistan, and the increase in the material well-being of its population could be still higher were the creative labour of the Afghans not blocked by the criminal activities of the counter-revolution operating from abroad. It has long been an open secret that the instigator and organizer of the "undeclared war" against Afghanistan is none other than Washington. It is with American money that some 80 special bases and camps were set up and operate in Pakistan, training anti-Afghan gangs of bandits before sending them into Afghanistan. American instructors are giving them full instruction in the science of killing, and in addition, they use American weapons, Vinogradov points out.

## OF INTEREST

## Polar bears like

Police take  
to the air

From horses to a motorbike to a helicopter. To keep up with the times, police in the American city of Monterey intend to use a hang-glider with an engine, in order to learn to fly, a group of young policemen are taking a crash course sponsored by a firm producing hang-gliders.

## their comforts

Scholars from many countries who study the life, style of the Polar bear have come to the unanimous conclusion that it likes to live in comfort. Zoo keepers have prepared in the den, which is arranged on the model of a Baidarra dwelling—with a low entrance, many bear fasten their paws to live in "Baidarra" in several dens connected by passages. Bush "Baidarra" have appeared in the thickets of part ice for ventilation.

## VIEWPOINT

Edgar CHEPOROV

'Brainwashing'  
American style

So, President Reagan has signed another directive — this time on the planning of the foreign policy propaganda of the United States. Over the two years of his rule, the master of the White House has succeeded in securing the world with a whole range of directives on "protracted nuclear war" and on the deployment of the MX and other systems, directives which have sharply been criticized, both in the United States and abroad. There is a logic in the fact that Washington has now started advertising its dangerous course. This is being done, according to the American press, to counteract the Soviet peace offensive and to neutralize the campaign in the United States to freeze nuclear weapons. To this end a committee has been set up at Cabinet level led by the Assistant to President for National Security Affairs, W. Clark, and including such prominent figures as State Secretary G. Shultz, Defense Secretary C. Weinberger and USA Director C. Wick.

According to "The Washington Post", the new committee was born of a sharply anti-Soviet address given by President Reagan to the British Parliament, on June 8. He called for a crusade for freedom which would actively challenge the

Soviet Union. This American "challenge", and its stake on confrontation vis-a-vis détente forms the core of Washington's foreign policy. Having failed to prove the worth of its policy to millions of subordinated Americans or to the world at large, Washington clutched at the fictitious "Soviet military threat".

Is Washington aware of the waning impact of this slogan No, it remains convinced that it needs to be humiliated ever more loudly for everything to go its way. But what ultimately matters is not propaganda itself but its root cause — real politics, the decisions and initiatives launched by statesmen.

Let us consider what preoccupies Washington propagandists and what they are after. No sooner had the new committee started its work than State Secretary G. Shultz voiced anxiety at one of its sessions over the fact that opposition is so strong that the missiles which are thereby due to be deployed in West Germany might possibly not be deployed there. In his own circle, as we see, the chief of the United States diplomatic department is quite outspoken in his pronouncements — the only thing that worries him is the future of those missiles. But what about talks? No man-

tion whatever is made of them. Significantly, for public consumption, the decision on missile "rearmament" for Western Europe, a decision the Pentagon dictated to its NATO allies, is still being referred to as a "dual" decision, envisaging the priority of talks over missileization.

Indeed, present-day American foreign policy is developing into a "product" which is becoming increasingly harder to advertise and sell — even for the most shifty of travelling salesmen. How, one wonders, can Washington link its attempts to obtain sympathy for the American line with the principles of American nuclear strategy? In point of fact, right on the eve of the White House decision to set up the committee for planning US foreign policy propaganda, the world learnt of the existence of a secret Pentagon and US national security council report stressing that a critical element in American military strategy is the escalation of conflict to the level of nuclear war. The United States, the report claims, is able to win such a war. It promotes the idea of an American-led nuclear strike of targets in the USSR and other Warsaw Treaty member-countries, using medium-range



nuclear weapons placed in Western Europe.

But how can one tie up American assurances of its loyalty to the cause of peace with its reluctance to meet the Soviet peace initiatives, in a constructive manner? Seeking to undermine the huge international impact of these initiatives, Washington has decided to misrepresent them. However, more and more people are now waking up to the fact that the threat to peace comes not from the USSR but from the USA, and what has caused them to open their eyes is not our cunning propaganda plays but rather the reality of our policy. At the recent Political Consultative Committee meeting in Prague the Warsaw Treaty member-states suggested to NATO that an agreement be concluded on the mutual non-use of armed force and on the maintenance of peace.

The core of such a treaty, it is suggested, should be a commitment by both allies not to be the first to use either nuclear or conventional arms against each other—or armed force in general. The socialist countries also advocate freezing Europe of both nuclear-range and tactical nuclear weapons. And if this is not now possible, we offer radical cuts in the medium-range nuclear means in Europe on the basis of parity and equal security.

The proposals put forward by the socialist nations aim at greater international détente and will be of benefit to all. But if Washington continues to follow the selfsame course that it has done these past two years, no amount of propaganda and "brainwashing" will help it. The American leaders must reciprocate the Soviet calls for peace in deed. This is what is expected of them by the world and by everyone cherishing peace and détente.



### Round the Soviet Union

IN TIME THE STAVROPOL THERMAL ELECTRIC POWER STATION WILL BE ONE OF THE BIGGEST POWER PROJECTS IN THE NORTHERN CAUCASUS. Construction work has started on the alghih, and last, power unit. When it goes into operation at the end of this year, the station will have a total capacity of 2.4 million kilowatts.

THE CONSTRUCTION OF A NEW BRIDGE ACROSS THE DNIPIR HAS BEGUN IN KIEV, THE CAPITAL OF THE UKRAINE. The biggest bridge in the city. It will connect Kiev to a large housing area, which is to be built in a few years' time on the left bank of the Dniiper.

THE FIRST SOVIET SERIAL 21-MEGAWATT GAS-PUMPING UNIT HAS BEEN DESPATCHED FROM LENINGRAD TO THE CONSTRUCTION SITE OF THE WESTERN SIBERIA-WESTERN EUROPE EXPORT GAS PIPELINE. Tests have shown that these machines, built in Leningrad, have a long service life and are 20 per cent lighter than similar units produced in the West.

WITH ITS 330 SANATORIUMS AND REST HOMES, THE CRIMEAN PENINSULA WASHED BY THE BLACK AND AZOV SEAS IS ONE OF THE SOVIET UNION'S LARGEST RESORTS. Last year seven million people from all the constituent republics of the USSR and visitors from many foreign countries went on holiday and took treatment in the Crimea.

TRAFFIC TRAVELLING ALONG THE BUSIEST STREETS IN THE KAZAKH CAPITAL ALMA-ATA IS NO LONGER HELD UP FOR LONG PERIODS AT THE LIGHTS. At the most appropriate moment, the green light is now switched on by an automated urban traffic control system. A second computer which has been put into operation by staff operating the automatic control system "Gored" has made this possible. The result is a speedup in the traffic flow along the main thoroughfares, and a noticeable drop in pollution from exhaust gas.



● Freshman Kostya Slavin sitting a chemistry exam. ● Just like any boy, Kostya likes playing soccer.

## 13-year-old freshman

One student among those filling the lecture-rooms and laboratories of the medical institute in Luga, the capital of the Transcaucasian republic of Azerbaijan, immediately attracts attention. Kostya Slavin, aged 13, a first-year student at the faculty of general medicine, is considerably shorter than his colleagues. His school-mates are still in their sixth form at school but Kostya carries a phonoscope, and the snow-white overalls and skull-cap of a doctor in his briefcase.

How did such a young student come to be admitted to the institute? Kostya learnt to read

at the age of two when he memorized the alphabet from an ABC, belonging to a little boy next door. He went to school at five instead of at seven and left at twelve with a gold medal. It was by no means easy for him to enter the institute for doctors were afraid the academic stress might be too much for a boy of his tender years. He was examined by a special medical commission while members of the academic staff checked his knowledge. Having passed all tests with flying colours, Kostya was admitted to the institute. He received excellent marks in his first exam session.

### EXPORT GAS PIPELINE MOVES WESTWARDS

Construction work on the Siberia-Western Europe gas pipeline is going ahead smoothly and is far ahead of schedule. In January, 320 kilometres of gas pipeline were welded and 500 kilometres were laid in trenches.

A total of 2,000 kilometres of pipes were welded. Work on the export gas pipeline is now under way over the whole length of the 4,451-kilometre route from the Urengoi deposit in Western Siberia to the Western frontier of the USSR. Trials on a number of completed sections are being undertaken in the central part of the country.

The gas pipeline is being built by 47 construction teams. A total

of 51 teams will work on the route in February. The most strenuous work on the project is at present being done in Western Siberia. Builders there have to complete the construction of the route before the beginning of the spring thaws which will make the gas pipeline route impassable for machines.

As far as it concerns the territory of the European part of the USSR, the Siberia-Western Europe gas pipeline has "negotiated" navigable rivers: the Volga, Don, Dnieper and Kama. In February it is planned to complete the three-kilometre long passage across the Ob River, in Siberia.

### Underground 'boiler room'

Another deposit of thermal waters—Esso—has appeared on the map of Kamchatka, reports a TASS correspondent. The State Commission for the Reserves of Useful Minerals has approved the exploitation of the deposit, which will account for more than 20 thousand cubic metres of hot water a day.

The new deposit has become a unique source of hot water used to heat the village of Esso, in the central part of the peninsula. Brought to the surface, the hot water is piped to the houses of hunters, reindeer breeders and builders. This has made it possible to do without boiler rooms proper, the fuel for which was brought from afar.

## NEW VILLAGES FOR ARMENIA

Last week the families of farmers and cattle-breeders in the Armenian village of Noravan, in the mountainous region of Siisan, moved into estate-type houses having the same amenities as urban dwellings. Already over 50 families have settled in the new village. In designing it architects in this Transcaucasian republic took into account the wishes of the future residents—each house was custom-made.

The history of many villages in Armenia goes back many centuries but most of them have been given a new lease of life in recent years. Alongside the old, new villages have been going up on the reclaimed land along the irrigation canals.

By the end of the five-year plan period (1981-1985), another 20 new villages will be built under a master plan.

## MEADOWS OUT OF OLD QUARRIES

A technology suggested by Soviet soil specialists enables the glauconitic sands which remain after phosphoric production to be used for land reclamation.

Every year thousands of hectares of land are lost to farming because of strip mining. Up to now reclamation has been achieved by bringing in soil from other areas, a costly and ecologically self-destructing operation.

The glauconitic sands which are rich in phosphorus and calcium occur together with phosphorites, so mining and laying them on the fields is quite simple and inexpensive. It is sufficient to add nitrogen fertilizers for the reclaimed land to start yielding rich harvests.

The first large-scale experiment in the new method is going to be conducted in the coming spring on the lands around the Voskresensk phosphate factory, in the Moscow Region.

of the country by 10,000 million roubles. Capital investment in the deflection and use of Siberian water will pay off within a decade.

The main water canal linking Siberia with Central Asia will be over 2,000 kilometres long.

Soviet scientists and irrigation specialists are already calculating the value of the project in social and economic terms, it is noted in the magazine.

### ARTS EXPANSION IN THE COUNTRYSIDE

People's desire to move to the cities is largely motivated by the fact that the latter are better off for cultural facilities. This is why special attention is now being paid to raising the level of culture available in the Soviet countryside, with the aim of eliminating differences in this area between town and country, says Yuri Melentyev, Minister of Culture of the Russian Federation, writing in PRAVDA. This is now seen as one of the more important goals in the socio-economic development of the countryside.

Already much has been done, for instance, to improve the level of arts provision for people in the Russian Federation. There are now over 87,000 clubs and nearly 42,000 libraries in the countryside, and nearly 300,000 children studying at music and art schools in rural areas.

Lectures on films, literary discussions, various amateur activities, meetings between people sharing the same hobbies, etc., sports and youth discos are held at clubs, libraries and rural arts complexes.

This year there are plans to hold a festival "Theatre to the Countryside" jointly with the All-Russia Theatre Society. We hope, the minister continued, that it will lead to an expansion in the network of permanent rural branches of theatres. Regional philharmonics and concert organizations in Moscow and Leningrad, Melentyev emphasized, will be playing an ever greater part in catering for the cultural needs of the countryside.

### SIBERIA-CENTRAL ASIA WATER BRIDGE

There is abundant heat and sun but not enough fresh water in the Soviet Central Asian republics. The implementation of a new plan for economic development involving the deflection of the flow of large Siberian rivers to Central Asia will help solve the water problem there, writes the SOVIETSKY UZBEKISTAN magazine.

For instance, the Ob alone can afford to give away, without harm to itself and to the northern seas, 22 to 23 cubic kilometres of water annually. This amount will help increase the farm produce in the southern regions

### Places to visit

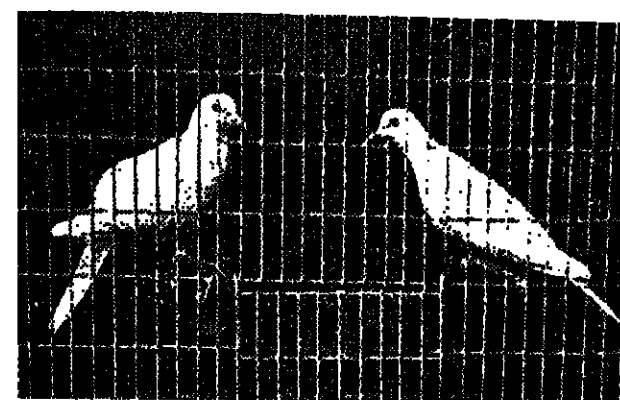
The merry chirping of birds echoes round the halls of the Timiryazev biology museum where the exhibition, "Exotic Birds", has just opened.

This is the widest representation over recent years of birds living beyond our frontiers. The one hundred species of parrots and weaverbirds on view come



One of the participants in the exhibition: seventh-former Gisha Smirnov with his parrot "Korilla".

from as far abroad as Australia and Asia, America and Africa. The weaverbirds received their name from their ability to weave nests in the shape of balls, pearls and even bottles. Visitors to the exhibition admire their beautiful plumage.



White laughing turtle-doves.

## Talking Yasha and his feathered colleagues

Small African parakeets huddle together on their perch, while large birds, such as the Venezuelan Amazon Grilla and the black-moustached Alexander's parakeet, stroll about proudly. The more "intellectual" of the parrots voice their dissent in an authoritative manner.

A talking budgerigar, named Yasha, has the following suggestion to visitors to the exhibition: "Let's drink... tea."

Alexander's parakeets.

Photos by Gennady Dubelkovsky



## AMBER ROOM—TO REPEAT THE UNREPEATABLE

For a fourth decade, restoration work continues in the Catherine's Palace in Pushkin, a southern suburb of Leningrad.

For many years, the restorers have not lost hope that they might discover traces of the Amber Room, which was stolen by the Nazis during the war. From the very start of the design work, the architects have acted as if they had the amber panels in their hands. In the room, the restorers have recreated the stucco ceiling, the wonderful picturesque plafond, the gilded wooden carving of the walls, the mirror plasters, and the inlaid parquet. The sections of the walls which used to be covered with amber are now covered with the golden brocade, as the stolen "miracle of the world" lies not yet been found.

### OF INTEREST

#### Vesna finds master

One may only guess about the tests which have fallen to the lot of a sheep dog named Vesna who, in the search for her master, began a journey from Kulybchev to the Byelorussian town of Masyr. She travelled for nearly three years.

The meeting was unexpected. During his evening walk, some one nudged Vyacheslav Strupov into the back. When he turned around he saw a shaggy, lean dog which was looking him straight in the eyes with a look.

Vyacheslav recognized in her his Vesna, whom he had left in Kulybchev back in April 1979. With all the trouble of moving to a new place, he had been unable to take the dog with him. Vyacheslav went back for it after a while but, unfortunately, the sheep dog was not in the city at that time. Having broken his chain, she had escaped.

The Nanais are a Far East people who have stepped from a tribal system right into the 20th century. The October Revolution has disproved the gloomy forecast that these people would disappear from the face of the earth. Today there are around eleven thousand Nanais. Like their ancestors, they live all along the middle and lower reaches of the Amur River. These native inhabitants of the Amur have preserved their tongue, ancient traditions and culture. The national Nanai melodies are to be heard at traditional festivities as well as during the performances given by the Uchanka Folklore Ensemble of Singing and Dancing. The ensemble is a laureate of the All-Union Festival of Amateur Art.

### BUILDING SITE ON TOP OF THE SLAG HEAP

Slag heaps, which are conical dumps from coal mines that uselessly occupy land, have been chosen by students from the Makeyevka Civil Engineering Institute for building sites. Flight of fantasy and precise evaluations are contained in this original project which was awarded a prize at the All-Union contest of students' work. Young architects are ready to regard a slag heap as an excellent building site for a comfortable residential estate to house five to seven thousand people.

### A CONCERT IN A NORTHERN MUSEUM

The Kirillo-Belozersky history and architecture museum-preserve near the northern town of Volgograd invited visitors to a show and a concert.

In the premises of the former kitchen—a monument to early Russian architecture, where the exposition of applied folk art is now on—old songs were sung by amateur artists, while women workers in folk

### dress took their seats at the distaffs.

The show of peasant creativity is the result of scientific expeditions of museum researchers around the region. It features items of everyday peasant life of the past centuries created by Volgograd potters, blacksmiths, wood carvers, lace-makers, weavers, and seamstresses.



In the photo: a performance by the Uchanka Ensemble.

## VIEWPOINT

### NEW PROJECTS FOR 1983

Ivan GANICHEV, Vice-Chairman of the USSR State Committee for Construction, tells our correspondent

The sum total of capital investments for 1983 is 144.0 thousand million roubles. All the resources—financial, material, and human are first and foremost concentrated on the completion of continuing projects.

This year, expenditure on equipment will increase to reach two-fifths of the capital investments. The volume of construction and assembly work has been correspondingly reduced. Compared with last year, investments into the reconstruction and retooling of currently operating enterprises will experience a ten per cent growth.

The backbone of the economy is the fuel and energy complex. The country has essentially completed work on a long-term energy programme. It includes the retooling and development of the oil extraction and processing, and coal mining; the power industry will also expand. This year alone, another 12.3 million kilowatts will be added to the existing capacities in the power industry with forty-five per cent of the growth coming from nuclear stations. One-million-kilowatt power units are to be commissioned in the Central Russian Federation, and in the Ukraine, while the Baltic republics will have this country's first power unit rated at a million and a half kilowatts. Thermal stations will be incremented by 5.8 million kilowatts. Construction will be completed on Power Station No. 1 in Ekibastuz, in Kazakhstan, with a capacity of four million kilowatts, and the Surgut Power Station, the biggest in Western Siberia, with a projected power rating of 3.3 million kilowatts. New power blocks will be put into operation in Azerbaijan, the Ukraine and Chuvashia.

Western Siberia remains one big construction site. This part of the country is a huge pantry of oil whose discovery in the 60s produced a worldwide sensation. Today, half of the gas in the country is extracted here. To transport this much, gas pipelines are being built, including the one to deliver gas to Western Europe from Urengoi, via Pomary and Uzhgorod. It is a pipeline 4.5 thousand kilometres long which will be made operative in 1984. All in all, in 1983, it is planned to commission 10,800 km of gas pipelines, as well as hundreds of kilometres of pipelines to transport oil and oil products.

The biggest construction sites of the coal mining industry are the powerful pits in Eastern Siberia—in the Krasnoyarsk Territory, the Irkutsk Region, and Yakutia. Large metal and engineering enterprises are to be commissioned. Among the biggest projects in 1983 is the Balkal-Amur Railway between Eastern Siberia and the Far East. It stretches more than three thousand kilometres and is designed to bring to life the areas adjacent to the line, which are rich in minerals and timber. More than one-third of the capital investment, or 47,000 million roubles, is allocated to the agroindustrial complex and for the further development of agriculture and associated industries. To meet the needs of the urban and rural population, 26,000 school centres have been allocated to construction of schools, kindergartens and crèches, athletic installations, libraries, etc.

Housing construction continues on a large scale. This year, nearly ten million people will move into new flats or improve their housing conditions.

## FROM THE SOVIET PRESS

### 'ENERGIA' SAVES ENERGY

An important problem in modern industry has become the rational use of energy resources which allows increasing the performance of production. Academician Igor Glebov narrates in IZVESTIA about how this problem is being solved by scientists in Leningrad.

Our scientists have designed a ten-year programme "Energiya" whose aim is to perfect the energy-consuming technological processes.

In the present five-year plan period (1981-85), the programme should save 26 million tonnes of conventional fuel. The overall savings will exceed 800 million roubles. All in all, throughout the decade, 93 million tonnes of conventional fuel should be saved, or 2.5 thousand million roubles.

In 1981 and in the six months last year, the Leningrad Institute that is taking part in the "Energiya" programme drew 204 inventors' certificates for energy-saving technological processes and equipment, and introduced 75 inventions saving 33 million roubles a year.

The use of the Leningrad experience, stresses Igor Glebov, will help increase the savings of energy resources on a countrywide scale.

### SOCIAL PLANNING FOR HEALTH

Several long-term public health programmes have been drawn up in the USSR, writes author Zory Biryukov, in the RABOTNITSYA magazine. Seven of them have been approved as state programmes by the USSR State Committee for Science and Technology. They provide for the development of efficient methods for fighting cardiovascular disease, malignant neoplasms and other dangerous ailments. There is one obligatory condition: the success of a particular programme is determined by the interdisciplinary character of every piece of research. About forty research establishments in this country, for example, are taking part in the

long-term "North" programme to solve medical-biological and sanitary engineering problems of the Far North.

What are the underlying principles guiding the preparation and implementation of the state medical programmes?

The principal formula for health, stresses Baluyan, is as follows: health is a state of complete physical, psychic and social well-being and not only the absence of disease and ailments. While before, the duties of a doctor were confined to providing people with aid, to relieving their sufferings and to preventing them from premature dying, now they are preventing virtually from killing ill healthy people. This is why the programmes are taken into consideration in social planning. The improvement of the aggregate health of the population cannot be achieved by a mere increase in the number of doctors, hospital beds, and amount of drugs, although these are all important factors. Social planning envisages the improvement of housing, a better system of population distribution, better ecological conditions, the development of sport and travel, and the elimination of those labour conditions which entail "peak" physical and nervous loads. The Soviet state allocates giant sums of money running into thousands of millions for all these measures. For on them depends human health.

### SIBERIA-CENTRAL ASIA WATER BRIDGE

There is abundant heat and sun but not enough fresh water in the Soviet Central Asian republics. The implementation of a new plan for economic development involving the deflection of the flow of large Siberian rivers to Central Asia will help solve the water problem there, writes the SOVIETSKY UZBEKISTAN magazine.

For instance, the Ob alone can afford to give away, without harm to itself and to the northern seas, 22 to 23 cubic kilometres of water annually. This amount will help increase the farm produce in the southern regions



# ENTERTAINMENT

Theatre, Cinema and TV Stars

## NIKOLAI FADEYECHEV



Nikolai Fadeychev is no less demanding of his son, Alexei Fadeychev, than of his other pupils—actors from the Bolshoi Theatre.

It seems that it was only yesterday that Nikolai Fadeychev was to be seen on the stage of the Bolshoi Theatre. However, it has been ten years since this remarkable dancer, the partner of the legendary ballerinas—Galina Ulanova and Maya Plisetskaya—stopped dancing

in public. He has not parted with the Bolshoi however. Every day he goes through the stage door of the theatre on his way to the rehearsal hall where he passes on his experience and mastery to young dancers.

Fadeychev's debut—he is a graduate of the Moscow Ballet School—took place on the stage of London's Royal Opera House in 1958, where he danced "Giselle" which was to become his triumph. This was followed by tours of Finland, the FRG, France, the United States, Canada, Australia, and the Latin American countries. Everywhere spectator and professional alike admired the images created by this romantic dancer in "Swan Lake," "The Sleeping Beauty," "Giselle," and "Chopiniana." For a long time with his polished techniques and malleable plastic art he enjoyed the reputation of being the most elegant and aristocratic of Russian dancers.

Today, the name of the 50-year-old choreographer and rehearsal master at the Bolshoi can be seen in the programme notes for many of the ballets danced at the theatre. Among his most recent achievements are ballets of such diverse character as "Romeo and Juliet" by Prokofiev, "Machbeth" by Kirill Molchanov, and Béla Bartók's "Wooden Prince," staged for the first time by the Bolshoi. But Fadeychev, whose performance of classical roles was generally considered to be unequalled, also releases modern ballet with his pupils. Today it could be staged in "Swan Lake," and tomorrow Perikles in the "Legend of Love."

Yelena GRISHINA

## IGOR ILYINSKY REMEMBERS...

At the Main editorial office for literary-dramatic programme at Central TV, work is nearing completion of a new series of documentary film "The Lessons of Life" devoted to the art of Igor Ilyinsky, popular theatre and cinema star.

One of the episodes in the film was shot at Leo Tolstoy's museum-estate at Khamovniki in Moscow. Ilyinsky has the following recollections of the

place. As a child it was often suggested that I should go to Khamovniki where quite often one might bump into Tolstoy. At times he was to be seen near the estate, doing various household chores. We lived nearby, two or three blocks away. And yet I always seemed to put off the moment Khamovniki was so close. I always convinced myself that I would find time another day.

And now as an actor playing the role of Tolstoy in Ion Drutskiy's play, "Coming Back to Square One," I would give a lot to have had such a meeting. It would be such a pleasure to be able to say: "I saw Leo Tolstoy with my own eyes." But, unfortunately, I can not say this. In "The Lessons of Life" which tells about Ilyinsky's long and busy life, the actor reminisces about his meetings with well-known personalities in the Soviet arts.

## FACTS and EVENTS

**Cineamas.** A retrospective of films by the outstanding Soviet film maker Dziga Vertov has been a great success at one of the central cineamas in Vienna. It was organized on the initiative of the Austrian museum of cinema.

**Books.** The Dnipropetrovsk Publishers in Kiev, capital of the Ukraine, have completed the publication of "The Treasures of Fraternal Literature" Library, in six volumes. It includes leading works by prose writers and poets from all the republics of the Soviet Union.

## ZHUKOVSKY'S 200th ANNIVERSARY

The illustrations to a book of "Ballads" by Vasily Zhukovsky, two of which we publish, have been done by young artist from Kiev, Olga Kolchanova. The book was published by Sovetskaya Rossiya to mark the 200th anniversary of this outstanding Russian poet, which is being celebrated at the present time.

Vasily Zhukovsky was one of the creators of Russian poetry. He was a major influence on its development in the 19th century and on the poets who followed him (Pushkin, Lermontov, Tyutchev, Nekrasov, Fet and Blok). Zhukovsky also was a first-class translator. The crown of his activities as a translator of old epics was his version of "The Odyssey." His translations of extracts from the early Indian epic "Mahabharata" and of dramas by Schiller are well known.

A special book exhibition to celebrate the jubilee has been organized in Moscow at the Lenin Library. It includes editions that came out in the poet's life.



Illustrations to the ballads "Queen Uraka and Five Martyrs" and "Captivity".

(Three copies of his works translated into the languages of the Soviet Union and of the world, as well as diaries and letters from the archives of the manuscript section of the museum. Also on display are the brilliant drawings done by Zhukovsky. Around 1,500 drawings and

linecuts are on view. Special jubilee editions of the poet's works have been issued in Moscow, Leningrad and by publishing houses in other cities. Under Soviet power books by Zhukovsky have been published in total editions of 23,000,000 copies.

## TOURS: OLD AND NEW FACES

In February, the Soviet Union will be visited by ensembles and performers from more than fifteen countries of Europe and America.

Within the framework of the Prague Days in Moscow, two drama collectives from Czechoslovakia—will give performances in our capital: the famous Spejbl and Hurvinek Puppet Theatre and Laterna Magica. The latter is the only theatre in the world where the live performances of actors are imaginatively combined with polyscreen cinema.

Among the foreign artists due to tour the USSR is the Hungarian variety singer K. Kari with the Universal ensemble, Radmila Karaklajic and Djordj Majanovic, from Yugoslavia, and a group of laureates of the festival of military song held in the town of Kolobrzeg, Poland. Well-known collectives and soloists from Austria, Brazil, Italy, Ireland, the Netherlands, and Switzerland will also be visiting our country as will the Norwegian radio boys chom

## ARMENIA REMAINS FAITHFUL TO DOSTOYEVSKY

The first night has taken place at the Drama Theatre in Yerevan of a new production of "The Gambler" after the novel by Fyodor Dostoyevsky.

Armenian theatres have a long tradition of producing works by the great Russian writers, said Grachia Kaplanyan, the director who staged the play. In 1933, our national theatre performed a dramatized version of "The Idiot". Nine years

later it had a great success with its production of "Crime and Punishment". Since then, plays based on Dostoyevsky's work have been a staple item of Armenian theatrical repertoire. The new play, "The Gambler", continues this tradition. Also played by the young actor Vladimir Masyan, whom Soviet audiences saw in the "Niccolo Paganini", where he acted the part of the violinist.



The Vanemuine Theatre in Tartu, Estonia, is one of the most peculiar theatres in the Soviet Union. It is polygenre: on its one and only stage it puts on productions of plays, operas and ballets. The theatre has a wide repertoire: it includes the works of Estonian Soviet authors, national classics, the dramaturgy of the peoples of the Soviet Union, music written by the composers of our country, as well as foreign classics.

A scene from the Vanemuine Theatre's production of Tikhon Khrennikov's opera, "A Son-in-Law Without Kith or Kin".

## WHAT'S ON!

February 8-11

### THEATRES

Kremlin Palace of Congresses (Kremlin). Bolshoi Theatre performances: 8 — Verdi, "Aida" (opera); 9 — Chopin, "Chopiniana"; "Divertissement" (one-act ballet); 11 — Rimsky-Korsakov, "The Tsar's Bride" (opera).

Bolshoi Theatre (Sverdlov Sq.). 10 — A celebration meeting and concert marking the 100th anniversary of Yevgeny Vakhitov. 11 — Shostakovich, "The Golden Age" (ballet).

Stanislavsky and Nemirovich-Danchenko Musical Theatre (17 Pushkinskaya St.). 8 — A concert by ballet dancers. 9 — Tchaikovsky, "Eugene Onegin" (opera). 10 — Pugni, Ciliares, Vasilenko, "Emeralda" (ballet). 11 — Zhubanova, "Moscow Behind Us" (opera).

Opera Theatre (6 Pushkinskaya St.). 8 — Karayev, "Fiery Gascon". 10 — Kalman, "The Gypsy Princess". 11 — A concert.

### FILMS

Resident's Return (2 parts). Gorky Film Studios, USSR. The latest in a series of films "Resident's Return" about Soviet intelligence officers.

Cineamas: "Udarnik" (2 Sovetskaya St.). Metro Shkolnikova Lenina; "Vozvrashteniye" (10 Leninskaya St.). Shkolnikova Lenina; "Vozvrashteniye" (10 Leninskaya St.). Shkolnikova Lenina.

Summer Buds in Autumn (Lithuanian Film Studios, USSR).

A psychological drama about the love of a father and son for a young woman called Milda.

Cineamas: "Rodina" (5 Sanyavskaya St.). Metro Sanyavskaya St.

### EXHIBITIONS

Shchusev Museum of Art. Lecture (5 Prospekt Gorky). "Russian Architecture at the Turn of the Century" by Ivan Borzovskiy. 200 photographs on view. Daily except Monday and Tuesday.

# BUSINESS

## IN TIMES OF HARDSHIP FOR POLAND

The 25th session of the Intergovernmental Soviet-Polish commission on economic and scientific and technological cooperation in Moscow stressed that bilateral trade is successfully developing despite a range of objective difficulties plaguing the Polish economy.

In the past year, the bulk of Soviet exports was made up of raw materials, fuel, and food products. High on the list of the Polish exports is machine-building equipment which is in great demand in the USSR. Among them are ships and machine tools, road-building machinery, electronic and electrical engineering wares, equipment for car manufacturing and the chemical industry, and agricultural machinery. This year, bilateral

trade will grow by nine per cent from the previous one.

The USSR will make additional deliveries of certain goods which Poland formerly bought from capitalist countries.

A number of concrete proposals and recommendations were elaborated which were aimed at making fuller use of the Polish industry's capacities and overcoming difficulties caused by Poland's economic blockade by the USA and other NATO countries.

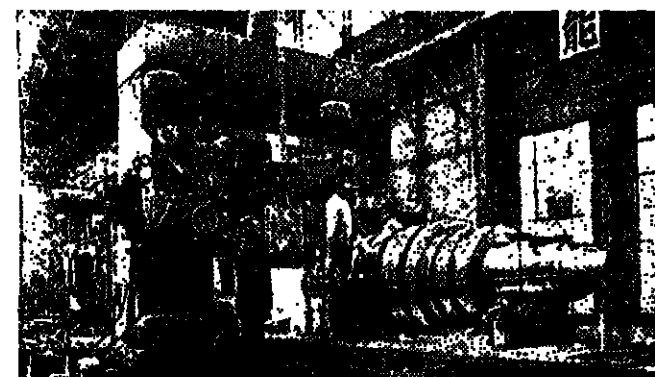
I would like to stress that in times of hardship for Poland, the Soviet Union has given us substantial help, stressed the head of the Polish delegation, Deputy Chairman of the Polish Council of Ministers, Z. Madej, summing up the session.

## IN THE YARMUK RIVER BASIN

Soviet specialists have started work on a major project for the Syrian Arab Republic: a scheme for the Yarmuk River basin.

The project envisages the use of subsoil waters, the building of reservoirs for the regula-

tion and storage of surface waters, an improved water supply for the population and industrial enterprises, the development of irrigated farming, the organization of watering facilities for cattle on pastures and the building of sewage systems.



Soviet longitudinal milling machine of the 8002 type at the Mileu factory, in Japan.

### 11 a.m. to 7 p.m. Metro Arbat-Skya, Bus 89.

Soviet District Exhibition Hall (10 Remizova St.). "Young Moscow Artists on Tour Throughout the Country", an exhibition featuring painting, drawings and sculpture. Daily, except Monday and Tuesday, 11 a.m. to 7 p.m. Metro Akademicheskaya.

### BASKETBALL

Dynamo Palace of Sport (32 Lavochkina St.). International men's friendly, 8 — Moscow Dynamo (USSR) vs Prague national (Czechoslovakia), 9 — Central Army Club (USSR) vs Prague national. 7 p.m. (both days).

### TEENNIS

Lenin Central Stadium, Druzhba Sports Gym. 8 and 10 — International friendly meeting USSR vs CSSR. 6 p.m. (both days).

### RACING

Hippodrome (22 Begovaya St.). 9 and 11 — Racing and trotting. 6 p.m. (both days).

## WEATHER

February 8-11

In Moscow, city and region, rather cold weather with light snow is expected. Night temperatures of: -13° — -18°C and of: -4° — -9°C during the day at the beginning of the period. A slight rise in temperature (-5° — -10°C at night and -2° — -7°C in the daytime) is probable later. SP moderate wind.

Cold air from the Eastern Arctic has reached via Chukotka and Yakutia the northern regions of Japan and Korea leading to a temperature decrease of -8° — -9°C at night.

## SPORTS

The competitions in the following three events listed below form part of the Prague Days in Moscow:

### RHYTHMIC GYMNASTICS

Lenin Central Stadium, Druzhba Sports Gym. 9 and 11 — International friendly meeting: USSR vs Czechoslovakia. 7 p.m. (both days).

## JOINT PROJECT WITH KRAUSS MAFFEI

The forms of cooperation between the USSR State Committee for Science and Technology and the West German firm of Krauss Maffei are many and varied: exchange of information, organization of seminars, joint tests of equipment in the area of chemical engineering, exchange of results. Besides, the partners jointly design new types of machines and technologies for their manufacture.

Krauss Maffei has been appearing on the Soviet market for more than 30 years. The firm mainly supplies centrifuges and driers (more than 350 pieces). The firm's centrifuges are used for the production of paints, plastics, pharmaceutical materials, pigments, dyes and other products. The USSR Ministry of Chemical and Oil Engineering and Krauss Maffei have jointly designed a project for a disc vacuum filter for mining enterprises. After tests of an experimental sample, a decision will be made on a joint production of this installation.

## ARTIFICIAL PETROL SEMINAR

A seminar to discuss the production of artificial petrol has been held by the State Committee of the USSR for Science and Technology and the Italian ENI group. At present the two partners are working out ways of obtaining synthetic rubber, additives for lubricating oils, new zeolite catalysts, corrosion inhibitors, synthetic fodder albumens and plastic for making the parts of an artificial heart.

Soviet experts and ENI have already developed a process for the manufacture of olefins which serve as a valuable primary material in the production of an organic substance to raise the quality of petrol and lower the carcinogenic nature of its combustion products. This process has been patented in a number of countries. The partners also intend to patent the new zeolite catalyst.

## SWEDISH MECHANICS IN MINSK

The development of trade between our two countries is not confined to an exchange of goods but presents a very real opportunity of finding out more about each other. Such is the opinion of Per-Olof Larsson, head of the services department of the Swedish joint-stock company Matros. Hansén AB, which sells Soviet tractors and cars in Sweden.

Larsson was in Minsk heading a group of mechanics and engineers from his firm who are to study at the centre for training foreign specialists run by the Ministry of Tractor and Agricultural Machinery of the USSR. The Belarus tractor works is also situated in Minsk.

Until this trip, Larsson continued, my knowledge of Byelorussia extended little beyond the "Belarus" trademark inscribed on the tractor's hood. Now, after visiting Khayn, and the Hill of Glory and learning of the heroic struggle of the Soviet people during the war, I understood that their aspiration for peace is not just dictated by the needs of the moment.

Your peaceful machines which help Swedish farmers in their difficult work on the slopy soil of Scandinavia, Larsson went on, are a convincing demonstration of the Soviet people's desire to travel the road of cooperation and mutual understanding.



Soviet foreign trade advertising organization "VNESHTORGREKLAMA"



### KOMPLEKSGREKLAMA

Advertising Soviet goods and services abroad; in the press, in the cinema, radio and TV; outdoor advertising; building up public opinion.



### INOREKLAMA

Advertising foreign goods and services over the USSR territory; in the press, in the cinema, radio and TV; outdoor advertising; rendering services in publication and advertising; and technical matters and in conducting advertising and technical symposiums direct-mail advertising within the USSR. Publication of Businessman's Moscow Handbook, a Directory of Soviet and foreign business communities in the USSR.



### POLIGRAFGREKLAMA

Arranging the printing of publications of all kinds. Importing printing-house services.



### SOUVENIRGREKLAMA

Procuring token gifts and souvenirs for advertising and public relations purposes to Soviet foreign trade associations. Importing packaging materials for them.



### ADRESGREKLAMA

Services in direct-mail advertising abroad.



### FILMGREKLAMA

Production of advertising films on orders of Soviet foreign trade associations.

V/O VNESHTORGREKLAMA  
Korp. 2, 31 Kakhovka Ul., 113461  
Moscow, USSR  
Cables: VNESHTORGREKLAMA MOS.  
COW  
Telex 411285, Tel. 121-04-34

Advertising foreign goods and services over the USSR territory and advertising Soviet goods and services abroad. Exporting and importing advertising services.

## Contacts and contracts

© An official document recently signed has high evaluation for the work of experts from the Czechoslovak firm of Rieger-Klotz who have made and installed an organ in the Concert Hall of the Philharmonic Society of the capital of Kirghizia, Frunze.

© In Moscow the USSR Committee for Science and Technology and the Swedish firm of Kema Nobel have concluded an agreement on scientific and technical cooperation for a period of five years. The two sides will concentrate their efforts on the solution of problems linked with the production

and use of mineral fertilizers. Besides the exchange of information between specialists, the organization of seminars and symposiums, Soviet organizations and firms will carry out research and conduct tests of production samples. An exchange will take place of the results thus obtained and joint work will be undertaken on the development of new types of production and technologies.

© The Ministry of Building Enterprises of the Oil and Gas Industry of the USSR and the Finnish firm of Kemppi have concluded an agreement on cooperation in the welding of gas pipelines. Kemppi regularly delivers welding equipment to the USSR for shipyards included. In 1982, the firm's exports to the USSR amounted to close on half a million roubles.